

in St. Louis County, Mo. As far as known it is not found in northeastern or eastern Arkansas. There is a gap of more than 300 miles between the supposed type locality and the nearest eastward range in Illinois. The species positively does not occur in any part of eastern or southern Illinois, for the writer and two other competent zoologists (Dr. Van Cleave and Mr. Foster) have collected in this area during three seasons, 1930-32, thus eliminating the possibility of a migration across southern or central Illinois. Further, it has not occurred in any of the very abundant fossil exposures studied by the Illinois State Geological Survey. It appears probable, therefore, that Dr. Pilsbry's statements in Proc. Phil. Acad., 1906, pp. 537, 538, still hold true and the solution of the Kentucky locality record is still as far away as before. If the species lives in either Kentucky or Tennessee at the present time it surely would have been found by the efficient collectors who have searched this prolific area for its land snail fauna.

I am indebted to Dr. H. A. Pilsbry for verifying the identifications of the two species in question, to Mr. Thural Dale Foster for assistance in collecting the material, and to Dr. T. H. Frison, Chief of the Illinois State Natural History Survey for the opportunity of collecting and studying the material.

MOLLUSKS OF MOOSE FACTORY

BY CALVIN GOODRICH

Scattered through Dall's report on the land and fresh water mollusca of Alaska are references to Moose Factory, the old Hudson's Bay Company's post at the head of James Bay. Twenty-seven species are credited to the locality. The collections that Dall examined were no doubt made by several travelers and the name Moose Factory was meant, in some instances, to cover an area of several hundred square miles.

Whiteaves (NAUTILUS, XIX, 1905, p. 4) gives a list of thirteen species of land and fresh water shells for three localities—Moose Factory, the mouth of Albany River and two miles above the mouth of Harricaw River. Albany River is about one hundred miles north of Moose Factory on the west side of James Bay and Harricaw River is fifty or sixty miles to the east. Four species among the thirteen are not among the Dall citations.

In August, 1932, I spent several days at Moose Factory. The post is on an island in Moose River about three miles above salt water. Because of good drainage through Devonian clays which are seamed with thin strata of limestone the vegetation is rather that of the Height of Land, far to the south, than of the mainland muskeg nearby. Terrestrial shells were fairly common in a grove to the north of the settlement, mostly under rotting birch logs, and among sticks and boards on the declivity between the post buildings and the river. Two bivalves were found in the river and three species of *Lymnaea* occurred plentifully on the shores, in pools and in small springs oozing from the banks. All the mollusks of the river and the lower river banks must have a considerable degree of resistance to marine conditions since, because of the low gradient, the salt water is driven up the river during northerly storms. The number of species taken was eighteen. Allowing for differences in identification of the same mollusks, six of these represent additions to the lists of Dall and Whiteaves. The names follow:

Discus cronkhitei anthonyi (Pilsbry). This is probably the *Pyramidula striatella* of Dall and Whiteaves.

Retinella hammonis (Strom). New.

Zonitoides nitidus (Müller). New unless some of the specimens determined as *Z. arboreus* (Say) by Dall and Whiteaves are of this species.

Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller).

Euconulus fulvus (Müller). New.

Pupilla muscorum (L.). New.

Vertigo pygmaea (Drap.). New.

Vertigo ventricosa (Morse). New.

Succinea haydeni Lea. *S. retusa* Lea is cited by Dall and Whiteaves.

Lymnaea arctica Lea. From a study of this lot, Mr. F. C. Baker has concluded that *arctica* is specifically distinct from *L. vahlii* Beck, Müller, with which he linked it as a subspecies in his monograph of the Lymnaeidae.

Lymnaea rustica Lea.

Lymnaea perplexa Baker and Henderson. "The specimens are nearly typical."—Baker.

Helisoma antrosum (Conrad).

Physa ancillaria Say.

Physa heterostropha Say.

Valvata tricarinata Say.

Sphaerium stamineum (Conrad). New. The specimens were compared with examples identified as *stamineum* by Dr. Victor Sterki, but my determination is possibly wrong.

Lampsilis siliquoidea (Barnes).

Among the loose boards near the post were numbers of a grayish-white slug which I believe was *Agriolimax agrestis* (L.). I cannot be certain of the identification because vials containing a score or two of the slugs were lost somewhere on the journey.

I am indebted to Messrs. Allan Archer, F. C. Baker and W. J. Clench for aid in identifications.

AMNICOLIDAE FROM WYOMING AND OREGON

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY

Some western Amnicolidae received from Professor Junius Henderson give occasion for the following notes.

AMNICOLA ROBUSTA (Walker). Plate 2, figs. 1, 7, 8.

Pomatiopsis robusta Walker, 1908, NAUTILUS, vol. 21, p. 97, text fig.

The type of this species was an unique shell from Jackson Lake, in northwestern Wyoming. Specimens taken there by Junius Henderson have been examined. Most of